

MCGILL DAILY

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by arnold bennett

U de Q faculty goes on strike

Six hundred faculty members at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) went on strike yesterday, calling for a new collective agreement and the recognition of their union as the sole representative for all faculty, including vice-deans and department heads.

UQAM now joins the Université de Montréal and Sir George Williams University as an "exploiter of the workers".

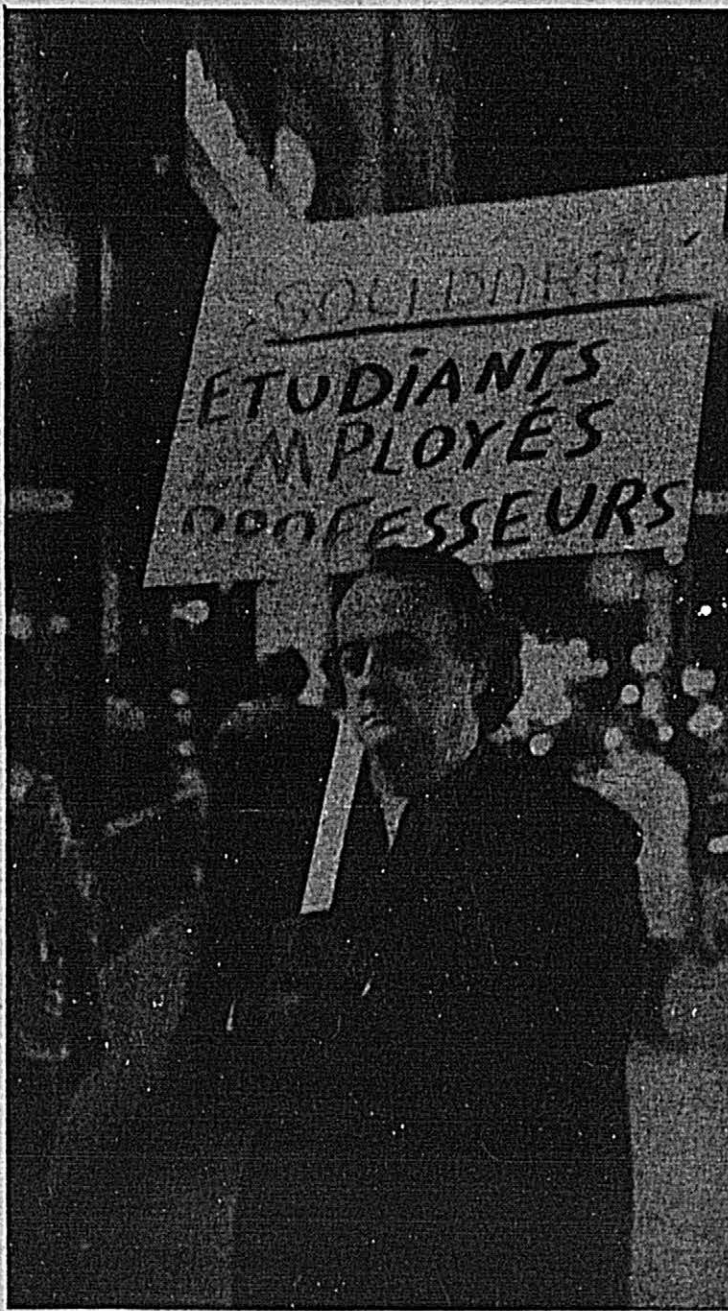
One thousand office workers and laboratory technicians have been on strike at the U de M since October 4.

Library workers at Sir George have been engaged in a nine-month running battle with the administration to obtain recognition for their union.

The UQAM strikers set up picket lines at 5 pm yesterday, and most of the members of the Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université du Québec (SPUQ) turned out. All students had been locked out an hour earlier.

It is illegal for other UQAM employees to strike in sympathy. They will have to report for work every morning, even though they are also barred by the picketers.

Points at issue in the UQAM dispute include wages, working conditions and job security. SPUQ also objects to the administration's attempt to break



daily photo by joel ruimy

UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC FACULTY MEMBERS went on strike yesterday evening. The strike followed attempts by the university administration to weaken the faculty union.

union solidarity by classifying vice-deans and department heads as administrators.

One union member predicted that the UQAM strike might last as long as three weeks.

In the past two weeks sympathetic students and faculty from UQAM have joined the striking U de M workers on the picket lines. A spokesman for the U de M's Local 1244 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees promised that this gesture of solidarity would be reciprocated.

No delegation from McGill has yet helped out the U de M picketers, even though students from Quebec City's Laval University made a pilgrimage.

Local 1244 is affiliated to the Quebec Federation of Labour. SPUQ is an affiliate of the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

The U de M strikers are now examining a new administration

proposal, submitted by provincial mediator Yvan Dansereau.

The workers overwhelmingly rejected an earlier offer last week as "ridiculous" and "insulting."

The U de M administration refuses to acknowledge their demand for parity in wages and working conditions with other Québec universities. The strikers are also fighting for job security after six months and the clear definition of jobs.

Morale is still high on the U de M picket lines, and many students and faculty members have demonstrated their support.

Even the staid Association des Professeurs de l'Université de Montréal still backs the strike. Its members voted by 158 to 124 Tuesday to respect the picket lines, blocking an attempt by anti-union elements to go back to work.

by marsha fine

Budget cuts again?

McGill senators have proposed more budget manoeuvres which will result in a cutback of the teaching staff, while increasing the student population.

Vice-principals Michael Oliver and Stanley Frost strongly advised another cut in the budget at yesterday's Senate meeting.

Over a four-year period calculated sufficient to balance the budget, students would be assessed according to a "unit-price" scale, undergraduates being considered one unit, post-graduates 2.4.

At the same time, the ratio of students to professors would increase since faculty contracts would not be renewed.

The Joint Government-University Committee, set up to review McGill's provincial grants, is working on an estimate of the minimal number of students who can be added without increasing the university's costs. The Committee's report is due soon.

The target date for budget stabilization has now been re-projected to 1975-76. This will be the first year after the phasing out of the CEGEP-equivalent programme.

One of the chief objections to first and second-year courses is that they are often large, oppressively crowded, and impersonal. By the time students enter U1, some of the pressure has

been lessened.

However, should the proposals raised by Oliver and Frost be implemented, students will suffer through the same crowded and impersonal classes all their university years.

No one on Senate made any mention of classes which are already overcrowded. But the senators were probably unprepared. After all, they had just discovered that all undergraduate faculties have 1,000 more students than they had expected.

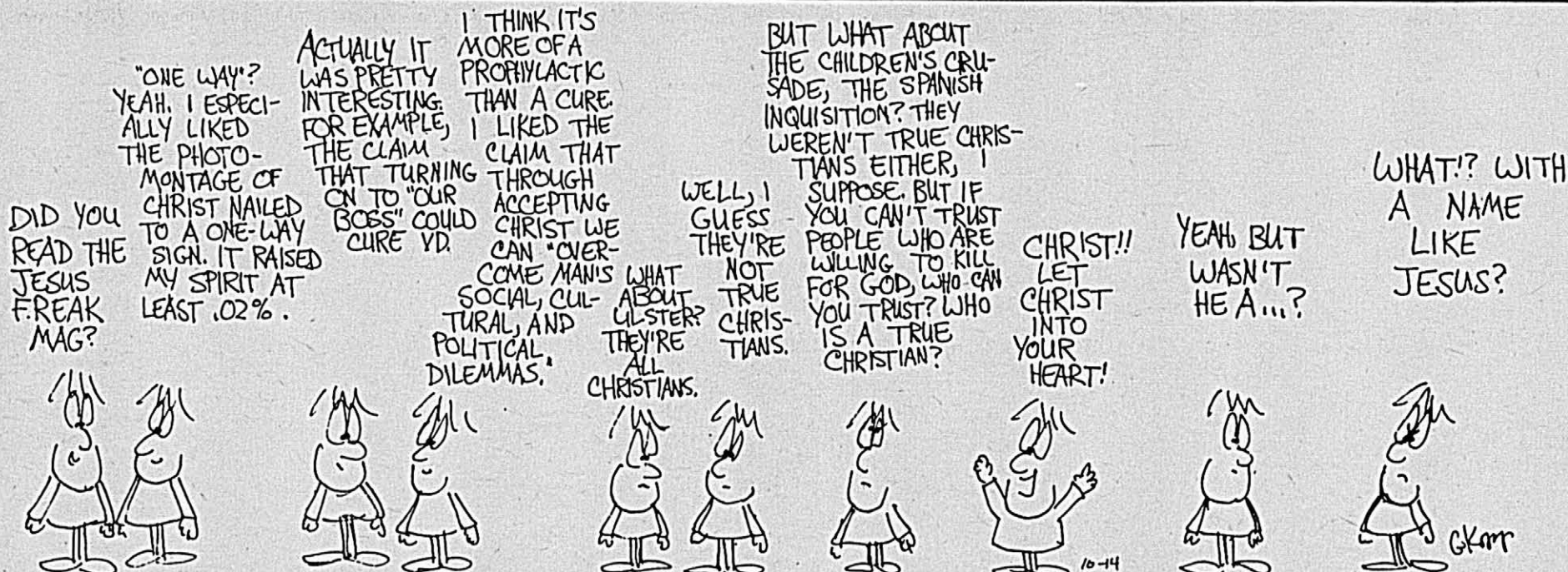
Fees for undergraduates were also not discussed. The university has been planning for some time to raise tuition fees but it is unclear if the new proposals would affect their plans.

However, there was some speculation that fees for non-Canadian postgraduates should increase, perhaps reaching a new high of \$2,500. Post-graduate students at McGill usually pay less than \$1,000.

LANGUAGE DEBATE

McGill Debating Union presents a Hyde Park with REGGIE CHARTRAND and RAYMOND LEMIEUX speaking on "Case for Unilingual Schools" today 1:00 pm Lower Campus; in case of rain: Union Ballroom.

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



GEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The Geology Department Undergraduate Association will be hosting the third annual "Central Canada University Geological Conference" Friday, Saturday, and Sunday October 15-17 at the Sheraton Mt. Royal Hotel. This year's conference, organized exclusively by students, will center on the theme: "Challenge of the Seventies: Economic Geology in Canada".

For more information contact Gary Alcock, Chairman, at the F. D. Adams Building Geology Department.

Librairie

Nouvelles Frontières

96 Sherbrooke St. W.

The book of the day

Friedrich Engels

Anti-Duehring

502 pages — \$2.50

ED. U.S. Elections

Friday, Oct. 15, 1971.

Vice-president Physical Education

PETER GOVAN

LEN LLOYD

Vice-president straight education

JANE SCHIPPER

NICK WYNNIK

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ALLAIS MAJOR COMPETITION SKIS — G.S. 215 cms — 2 seasons — call Jay 935-3660 after 6:00 P.M.

NEED A BAVARIAN BAND? Raising funds? One of best groups in Montreal, with references. Union Base scale for university organizations. Vern Bergstrom 733-7015.

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MISCELLANEOUS

PHI KAPPA PI open house, Saturday Oct. 16, 4 PM-2 AM, featuring "The Weight". Guys \$1 girls free, 3 beers for \$1. 3647 University Red Door.

THE LAST PARTY we had was fantastic. The next one will be even better! Education Undergraduate Society.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN Festival by Radio McGill, CFOR 92.5 FM, Two complete comic operas, over five hours. 12:30 - 6 AM Sat. (Friday Night).

PRIVATE TUTORING LESSONS in English and History. To be held at Student's place, if desired. Call Tom (after 6) 766-5985.

SKI AML get yours for only \$6.75. Two days only, October 19, 20. Three locations Leacock, McIntyre, McConnell. \$1240.00 in savings.

TRUCK AND DRIVER for hire. Light hauling. Very reasonable. Love, Vern, 733-7015, 342-1901.

BALD? Buck-teeth? Remind people of falls when Niagara you talk? Your just could be stary marri or a beaver in heat!

M.O.C. climbing school Oct. 16 & 17 at the house. Sign up on bulletin board.

FREE SHOWING of over 20 animated cartoons illustrating the development of the art. Oct. 14, Leacock 132, 7:30 P.M.

LONELY? Let's be honest. Aren't we all? Stop by for coffee anytime. 348a Peel, down the alley, up the stairs.

FOUND, A PURSE on Mountain Street, near Medical Bldg. Phone 691-4173.

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FREE ROOM AND BOARD offered to resident babysitter or free room or rooms offered to 2 resident babysitters. Tel. 731-8369.

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General meeting to finalize plans for Kosygin's visit to Montreal and Ottawa next week. Tonight at 8 PM, 3460 Stanley Street. If you are concerned about Soviet antisemitism —

BE THERE!

For more information call, 845-9105.

Mini-Market

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

FOR SALE

2 SUPERB SOUNDING Goodmans twin axion "10" speaker systems for high fidelity applications. 30" by 18" by 12". Call 486-0332.

SCOOTER-VESPA, 150 cc super. Helmet, spare included. Good condition, 100 miles per gallon, \$250.00. Call Bruce at 849-7900 after 7.

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ATTENTION MESDAMES owner returning Europe has for sale several fashionable winter coats suits dresses sizes 12 & 14 shoes size 8 1/2. Also tables & china. All excellent condition. Inspection invited without obligation. 392-5100 (office) 845-8091 (evening).

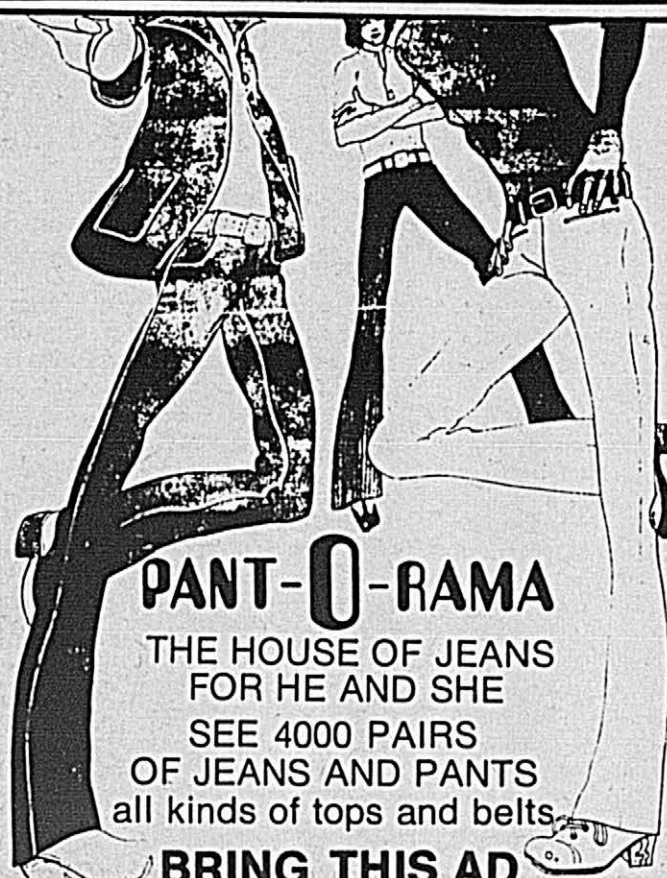
JAWA CALIFORNIAN 350cc, 1970, 6,000 miles, perfect condition, fuel injection, 2 bell helmets, spare parts. \$450 firm. Call Tom 733-8842.

RACCOON COATS, used for men and women, \$45 up. All sizes, big selection 152 Prince Arthur East, 843-4000.

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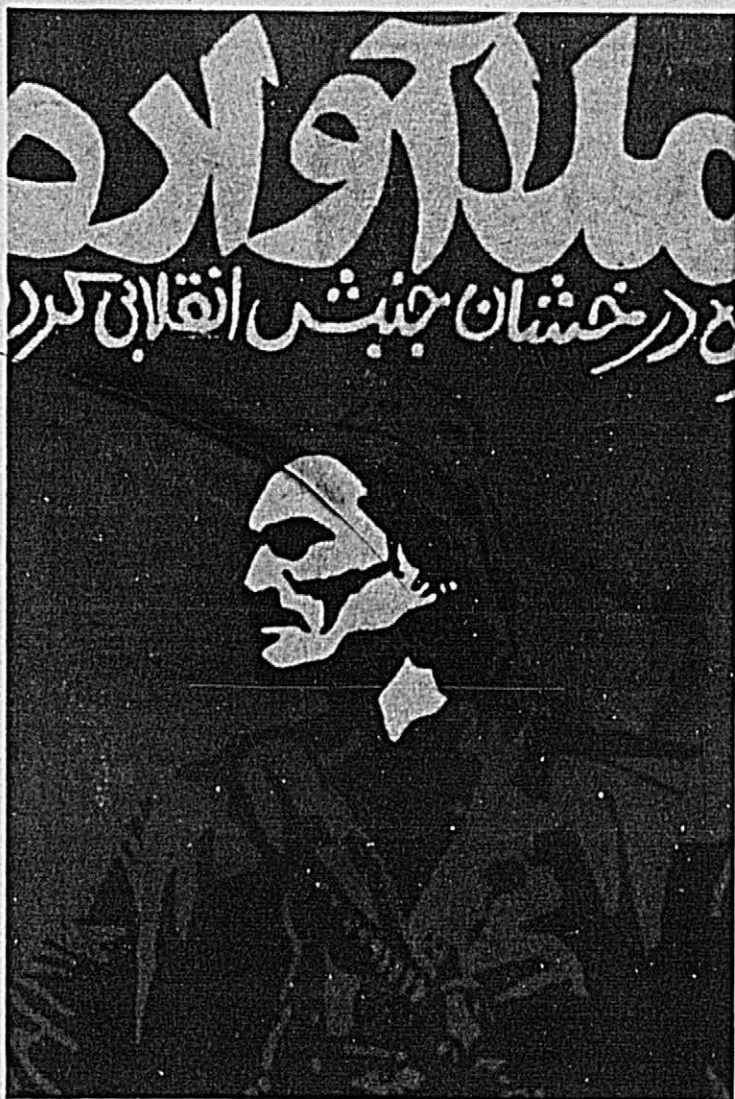
LE PASSAGE
PLACE BONAVENTURE

MCGILL DAILY

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daily photo by joel ruimy

MULLAH AVARE, a Kurd guerrilla leader was killed in 1967 by the reactionary forces of the Shah of Iran. He is now recognized as a martyr by the progressive forces in Iran, who follow his heroic example in their successful resistance against the Shah's regime.

Iranians denounce Shah

by joel ruimy

The Iranian Students' Association yesterday criticized the Shah of Iran's planned celebration to commemorate the 2500th anniversary of the unification of Iran.

The Association denounced the Shah and his reactionary policies at a press conference held at l'Université du Québec à Montréal. It urged strong support for the protest activities being planned.

The Iranian Government is spending a gross sum to host a lavish week-long reception for visiting dignitaries from over 70 countries.

A section of the desert has been reclaimed, and turned into something out of the Arabian Nights, complete with velvet tents, running water, and air-conditioning. 50 tons of caviar and 15,000 bottles of champagne have also been imported.

The Association pointed out that a drought in Southeast Iran threatens to destroy the already fragile economic status of that area.

The Association will hold a teach-in on Iran in the Union Ballroom, 7:30 tomorrow.

Average income per capita in Iran is \$100, while the Shah is spending \$100 million on his celebration.

In conjunction with the celebrations, Iran has organized a trade fair to attract more foreign capitalists. The government is trying to show the world how stable and reliable it is.

The Americans have already discovered how advantageous it is to support the reactionary government of Iran. 5.5 million barrels of oil are produced daily, and the U.S. buys all it

wants at rock bottom prices.

In return, the CIA operates a vast espionage network within the country.

During the celebrations, the Universities will be closed for a month, so that the students can appreciate the anniversary even more.

Censorship of a most stringent nature has already been forced on the people. Four thousand persons were arrested in the last two months. Most have been detained, and none have had the benefit of a public trial. Instead, they have been sent to join Iran's 30,000 political prisoners.

In response to these policies, urban guerrillas have been mobilizing in Teheran, the capital, and in the northern and western parts of the country.

They have wide support and the government now considers them a serious problem.

CONTEST

Here are some excerpts from two of the advertisements in the Students' Society's involvement campaign. Read each of them carefully and find the contradiction(s).

Then answer the question: What is the Students' Society? in 47 words or less. Grand prize: one year front row seat at all Council meetings.

Second prize: Dick Pomerantz's annotated copy of The Power of Positive Thinking.

Third prize: An hour-long silent film of a Students' Society debate on McGill in Quebec.

All entries must be triple-spaced on 10 pages of legal-size white bond and must end with the words "We believe!"

All entries must be received no later than midnight October 31, 1971.

McGill Daily staff members and their families are not eligible to enter the contest.

Something for everyone

During the past few years, the relevancy of the Students' Society has come under fire. People seem to be fed up with Student politics and more interested in the services that the organization can provide. We, of the Students' Society, agree with these students and are trying to develop a varied program of activities in both the educational and the social spheres.

Here are 22 good reasons for our relevance and your support:

Student Union Building
Cafeteria
Student Information Centre
Revolving Loan Fund
Debating Union

student representation: telling the administration where to get off

Part of the Society's job is to see that the Administration listens to and acts upon the requests of students. Getting the Administration to see our viewpoint is in most cases a long and tedious process. But it is a task made longer and more tedious by a shortage of articulate student spokesmen. If you're wondering why the Students' Society almost never gets anywhere with the administration, you're probably the type of person we want. Telling the Administration where to get off is not something everyone can do. It takes a special combination of hard-work and finesse. So we're going to be discriminating about the type of individuals who are permitted to represent your interests. This year we're prepared to settle for nothing less than the best students. And if that means limiting the scope of representation, we're prepared to concentrate on the few key areas that cannot be neglected for another week or another month. If you have defin-

Nationalism, Conscription and Duplessis 1900-1950

In the first half of the twentieth century, Quebec faced a second conquest, this time by American capital rather than at the hands of British military might. Traditional Canadian nationalists tried to oppose this invasion and failed miserably, while the politicians and the Church collaborated wholeheartedly with the new overlords. Quebec workers were exploited for their labor in peacetime and during two world wars the demand of the military for more cannon fodder brought about their conscription. In the rest of Canada, Canadians lost their right to be educated in their native tongue, and in Quebec it soon became evident that while French was the language of the workers, English was the only language acceptable in management and financial circles.

As the forces of urbanization and industrialization revolutionized the social fabric of Quebec, traditional nationalists tried in vain to turn back the clock. To the masses they preached that French Canada's providential mission was to maintain the anachronism of a rural Catholic Quebec and to set an example thereby to the rest of North America.

The Quebecois did not stop flocking to urban industrial centres in search of jobs, but whenever Quebec was hit by economic depression there were always those who sought out the clerical never-never land and joined a rural colonization project. Since Northern Quebec was notably short of arable land, many of these colonization projects were dismal failures. Once they had been dumped in the bush, with no training and few supplies, the colonists faced a nightmare of black flies, typhoid, and malnutrition, which some of them did not survive.

As a young Catholic right-wing nationalist in the 1930's, Michel Chartrand spent some time on one of these schemes, which was supposedly sponsored by the Duplessis government. Because of this experience he broke with the traditional nationalists, who objected rather strongly to his denunciations of colonization and Duplessis, and became a radical socialist.

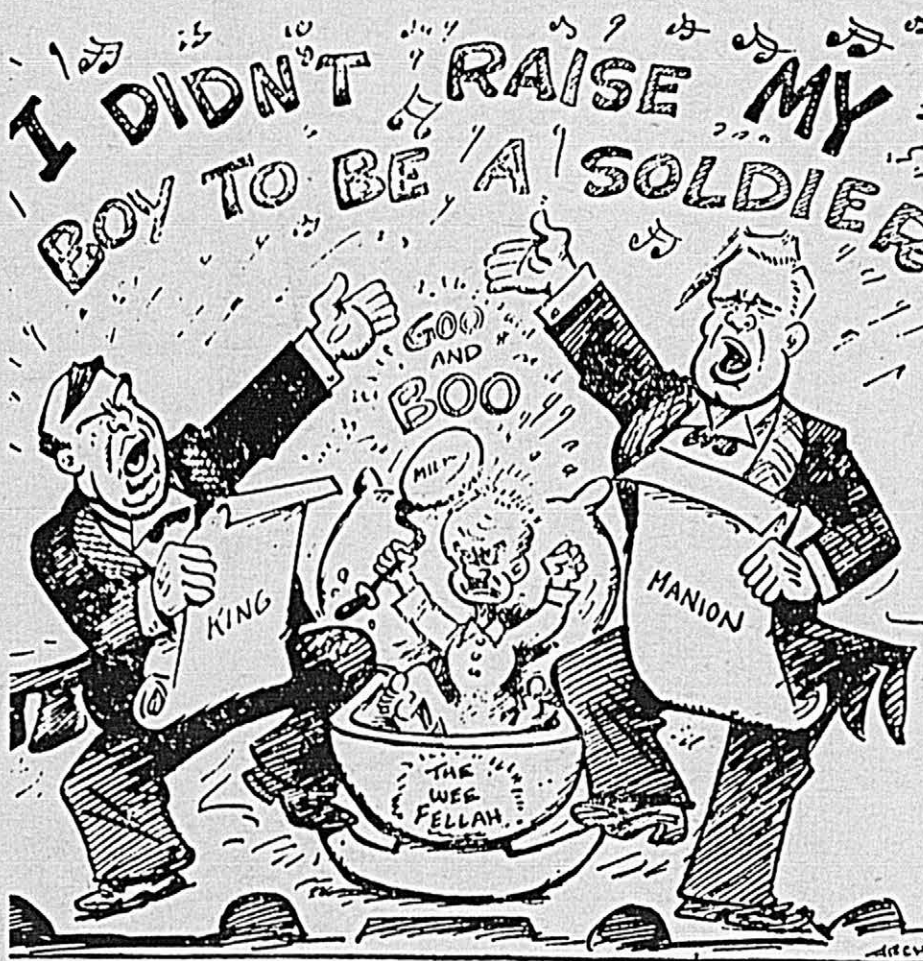
Traditional nationalists in Quebec opposed capitalism, but not in any Marxian sense. To them it represented vulgar materialism and, through its demand for manpower, the destruction of the family, which they saw as the foundation of society. Basing their ideas on a legal system which predated the British Conquest, they expressed the belief that property should be kept in the patriarchal family, rather than held by the individual. They called for the preservation of the small family business and denounced trusts (which in any case were run by English-Canadians and Americans.) And at the same time, in even stronger terms, they denounced state intervention and socialism. Both capitalism and socialism, they claimed, were systems which crushed the family.

The more progressive of the traditional nationalists subscribed to the social doctrines of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI, which permitted a sort of "Christian

The third in a four-part series on Quebec's political development since the Conquest, this article was written by McGill Daily Quebec Service Director Arnold Bennett. The photographs on page 5 are reprinted from the 1937-38 McGill Daily.



Laurier campaigning 1908



Cartoon on conscription, Winnipeg Free Press

socialism" concerned with the welfare of the individual.

Henri Bourassa, the nationalist idol of the first two decades of the twentieth century, held to this ideology. He could accept trade unions, for example, in order to protect Quebecois workers from Americanization and to release them from their poverty, but these unions had to be Catholic and not dominated by an international organization based in the United States. Catholic unions, he hoped, would protect the workers against both capitalism and "statism."

Some nationalists, however, were so blinded by the rural myths they had created that they could not accept even the Papal social doctrine. Esdras Min-

ville, for example, wrote in the 1930's: "Any measure which would tend to better the lot of the industrial worker, or at least to give the illusion that the life of the urban worker is more certain and easy, would result almost fatally in the acceleration of the movement to desert the country, unless the rural population were assured of equal advantages..."

But as early as 1901 there was at least one Canadian nationalist who realized that if Canadians were to control their own destiny, it could only be by controlling the means of production and natural resources. Errol Bouchette pointed out that "a people is never safe when it leaves the resources of its country unexploited. If it does not exploit them itself,

others will come to exploit them for it, and thus give themselves a pretext for intervening in its affairs. Or yet again an industrial oligarchy will arise, which is not less to be feared."

Bouchette's warning was largely disregarded, particularly by the politicians who helped make Quebec a haven for the trusts and a kingdom of cheap labor. The Liberal governments of Sir Lomer Gouin and Alexandre Taschereau had no qualms about selling out natural resources in order to attract more investment capital. Quebecois, with no control over their own economy, repeatedly found themselves at the mercy of the business cycle. Whenever depression struck and corporations had to lay off employees, Quebec was among the first regions to suffer.

In 1935 the more progressive wing of the Liberal Party, disgusted by the corruption of the Taschereau regime (it was later discovered that 94 members of the Taschereau family held government jobs and that some had been guilty of gross misappropriation of public funds) formed a new party, the Action Liberale Nationale. The ALN resolved to reverse some of the trends of the preceding decades, in particular the sellout of resources. Their main objective was the nationalization of hydro-electric power, both as an anti-trust measure and in order to provide cheap electricity for the rural areas of Quebec.

After the 1935 election, in which they exposed Taschereau and forced his resignation and replacement by Adélard Godbout, the ALN got together with the fragmentary provincial Conservative Party, led by Maurice Duplessis, who was then just an ambitious politician with few prospects. Duplessis was given the leadership of the Union Nationale, but committed himself to putting the policies of the ALN into effect if the UN formed a government.

The Union Nationale fought the 1936 election on the relatively progressive platform which was its legacy from the ALN, and won easily. Duplessis, however, had no intention of keeping his promises. Although most of the UN members were former ALN militants, Duplessis not only excluded the ALN wing from his Cabinet, but also made it quite clear that he had no intention of nationalizing the trusts. He became, and remained, the willing tool of big business, which in return kept his electoral coffers full even though English-speaking executives (those who were Canadians) for the most part voted Liberal. The take-over of natural resources did not cease; in fact, Duplessis allowed American capitalists, in one notorious deal, to take iron ore out of Quebec for processing elsewhere at the ridiculously low rate of one cent per ton.

In the field of social welfare, the Duplessis regime's accomplishments were almost nonexistent. (Duplessis once said about health insurance that the best insurance against illness is health—such sophistry was one of his trademarks.)

The rural areas became Duplessis' power base, through gross overrepresentation on the electoral map. Duplessis made sure of the farmers' support by favouring loyal ridings with schools, hospitals, bridges, and roads, whether they needed them or not, and by enacting legislation protecting Quebec agriculture, such as a ban on the sale of



Commander Scott of the Quebec Fascist Party in 1938

oleomargarine in Quebec. It was left to the Godbout Liberals during their interregnum (1939-1944) to put into effect such measures as compulsory education, female suffrage, and the nationalization of the Montreal Light Heat and Power Company.

The Duplessis regime was most notorious for its anti-labor policies. These policies, of course, were part and parcel of Duplessis' attempts to attract investment capital. Legislation enacted between 1936 and 1939 empowered the government to abrogate unilaterally any collective agreement and to withdraw a union's certification. The Padlock Act allowed police to padlock any premises where "communist propaganda" was believed to be disseminated, and was used especially against the international unions.

For a time, even the Redpath Library at McGill was threatened because of its stock of works on Marxism.

But even Duplessis could not keep the lid on Quebec labor forever. During World War II, with the less repressive Godbout government in power, and with the demand for labor that accompanied wartime industrial growth, the Quebec trade unions grew in strength. A dynamic new leadership, rejecting the obscurantism of the past, took over the Confédération des Travailleurs Canadiens Catholiques (forerunner of the Conseil des Syndicats Nationaux) and committed it to freeing men from the "inhuman structures of capitalism" instead of protecting the Catholic worker from foreign influences and the "virus of modern ideas." Confessionalism was ended and the CTCC opened to all workers, while a new emphasis was placed on industrial unionism. The international unions did not yet believe that the CTCC was capable of fighting a strike to the end, but they changed their minds after the Asbestos strike of 1949.

The success of the strike was limited,

and Duplessis used all the weapons at his disposal, including a reign of terror by the Quebec Provincial Police, to help the New Jersey-based Johns-Manville Co. break it; however, the workers remained on strike until a negotiated settlement was reached. For a change, they had the backing of the Catholic Church and its client newspapers and even the "polite indifference" of some of the commercial press. Duplessis never forgave Archbishop Charbonneau, the leading clerical supporter of the strikers, and was possibly responsible for his transfer to British Columbia. But Quebec labour had at last come of age; both the international unions and the Quebec unions were now committed to protecting the workers' interests against the capitalist system.

A stand favourable to labor was new for the Church in Quebec, especially for the Church hierarchy. As a matter of fact, any stand by the masses in opposition to the established authorities, even when those authorities were doing something harmful to traditional Québécois society as a whole, was anathema to them.

In theory, the Quebec Church opposed industrialization on ideological grounds. However, in practice, the local curé collaborated wholeheartedly with the local corporate capitalist by preaching submission to the established order and keeping the local Catholic union in line. In return, the company was generous with funds for the renewal of the parish church or for Catholic charities. It was a new feudal relationship, with the plant manager taking the place of the seigneur.

During the 1920's and 1930's the pet ideology of the educated elite in Quebec was a peculiar homegrown brand of corporatism, emphasizing order, the sanctity of the family, and co-operation between labor and management. Unlike that advocated by European fascists, this corporatism was purely economic, and was intended to provide a happy medium between the extremes of monopoly capitalism and socialism.

The state was to have a purely political and legal role, while professional organizations would be responsible for social welfare. Nevertheless, Franco, Salazar, Mussolini, and Pétain were much admired in Quebec, and Quebec Catholic public opinion was strongly behind Franco against the "godless socialist" Republic during the Spanish Civil War. There was even a violent clash between pro-Franco Université de Montréal students and pro-Republican McGill students at the old University Centre on Sherbrooke Street. Anti-semitism in Quebec was also at its peak in the 1930's, but remained insignificant in comparison to events in Europe.

For sheer emotional impact on Québécois and for the havoc it wrought on the whole concept of Confederation, no issue in the first half of the twentieth century rivalled that of conscription. The conscription issue showed the Québécois in concrete terms what the Anglo-Canadian majority could impose on them, against their democratically expressed will, and how the promises of the federal government were meaningless.

Back at the turn of the century, Henri Bourassa and the Nationalistes had fought vigorously against Canadian participation in the Boer War, which they regarded as an adventure of British imperialism in which Canada had no interest. They feared that participation in this war would set a precedent for creating an imperial army in which Canadians, possibly even conscripted Québécois, would be sent around the world to die for imperialism.

In World War I, Canada, as part of the British Empire, was automatically at war.



Maurice Duplessis

Sir Robert Borden's Conservative (later 'Union') government, in which French Canadians were hardly represented, was in power. (In 1911 Bourassa had made the mistake of forming a temporary alliance with the Conservatives to defeat Laurier and the Liberals.) Quebec was noticeably unenthused about the War after the first few weeks. Casualty figures had begun to soar, and Regulation 17 in Ontario had effectively ended French-language education there. To Canadian nationalists, it was ridiculous for people who were being oppressed in Canada to be called upon to "fight oppression" in Europe.

English Canada (with the notable exception of the infant labor movement, which demanded "conscription of wealth" as the first priority) called for conscription in order to force Canadians to "do their share." By means of the War-time Voters Act, which disenfranchised "enemy aliens" (that is, most of the people in the anti-conscription Prairies) and through the enfranchisement of the female relatives of soldiers, Borden was able to enact conscription in 1917 over the strenuous objections of Quebec. There were serious riots, especially in Montreal, and troops were sent in. (The War Measures Act, of course, was in effect.) Throughout the crisis, the government was stupidly insensitive to the opinions of Canadians, who were denounced as "traitors" in the Ontario press. There was even a unilingual Anglophone Protestant minister in charge of recruiting in Quebec! And until the formation of the Royal 22ème Régiment (the "Van-Doos") halfway through the War,

Canadiens had to serve in English-speaking units.

When the Second World War began, Quebec remembered what had happened two decades before. The province demanded guarantees that there would be no conscription as a precondition to its cooperation in the war effort. The Liberal government of Mackenzie King repeatedly made the guarantees, and they were accepted at face value. (After all, the Liberals, then in Opposition, had opposed conscription during World War I, and many of King's key ministers were from Quebec.) The Duplessis government, opposing cooperation with Ottawa, was swept out of power after a high-pressure campaign by the Quebec federal ministers, who threatened to resign and leave Quebec defenceless, as it had been during World War I. The Godbout government spent the next five years operating as a branch plant of Ottawa, and in 1944, after King had broken all of his promises, was removed from power despite its comparatively good record on social welfare.

As the situation in Europe worsened, King step by step went back on his word. In 1941 Camilien Houde, the Mayor of Montreal denounced National Registration, which he saw as a prelude to conscription, and was quickly interned. He was soon joined by other victims of the War Measures Act, including Marc Carrière, now head of Dupuis Frères. In 1942, King called for a plebiscite to determine whether "the people" would allow him to revoke his promise on conscription. The Ligue pour la Défense du Canada was organized to oppose him. It was headed by André Laurendeau, later a Co-Chairman of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, but who was then considered by *Maclean's* to be a "fanatical nationalist." After all the votes were in, King found that while 80 percent of English Canada favoured "conscription if necessary, but not necessarily conscription", 80 per cent of Québécois were opposed.

By 1944, King had made conscription for overseas service a fait accompli, and a new Quebec nationalist party, the Bloc Populaire, had been formed. But the Bloc ripped itself apart in an internal power struggle, and consequently picked up only four seats and 15 per cent of the vote in the 1944 provincial election. By the end of the war, despite the election of two members to the House of Commons, it was effectively dead.

As usual, the Church hierarchy was a little help to the anti-conscription (and hence anti-government) forces. Cardinal Villeneuve, who as a nationalist member of the lower clergy in 1922 had denounced England and favoured the rupture of Confederation, had mellowed. During the war he preached a crusade for the "defence of civilization, of Christianity, and of the oppressed peoples of the world." As André Siegfried remarked to the nationalist René Chaloult, "Your curés are patriots and you without a doubt owe them your survival; but I notice that the higher they rise in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, the cooler their national zeal. And when they become cardinals, well then!"

Paris youths disarm policeman

PARIS (LNS) "It's not so often that you get a chance to see a cop bound with his own handcuffs in broad daylight on the crowded streets in Paris," said a passer-by as he caught sight of a policeman struggling to free himself from his handcuffs.

The cop had just been jumped—rather gently and carefully to avoid any injury—by three unarmed young leftists.

They replaced his pistol with a harmless plastic one and clamped his own handcuffs on his wrists. The action, which took place in broad daylight September 29, met with not the slightest sign of opposition from the crowd on the street.

The three leftists then mingled with the observers, passing out a leaflet that explained the significance of what they had done.

"It is right to disarm the police! By taking his weapon from him, we feel we are contributing a bit to public security.

"The policemen—even those who simply direct traffic—are constantly subjected to the fascist propaganda of their superiors, especially the Minister of the Interior himself. They are taught to hate the youth, the immigrants, the workers, peasants, and small shopkeepers who rebel."

The leaflet goes on then to enumerate some of the more spectacular deeds of the police in recent months, including deaths in the police stations, and the case of Christian Riss, a Renault worker, who was shot in the chest by a policeman near the scene of the demonstration July 23. During a protest by the Multinational Workers' Militia at the Jordan Embassy against the repression of the Palestinians in Jordan, a policeman opened fire on Ross without provocation, almost killing him.

But the leftists who disarmed the policeman in Paris last week were not out for "vengeance" as the bourgeois press claimed. They explained this in a letter they stuffed into the pocket of their "victim":

"Mister Policeman: one of your colleagues recently fired

on a Renault worker, Christian Riss, when he was being arrested without justification. In view of the fascist speeches to which your superiors and the Minister of the Interior in particular have been subjecting you, we thought it would be wise to take away your weapon and replace it with a plastic toy.

"If you are one of those who is rebelling against the fascist tendencies in the police, we're sure you will understand, and we advise you to demand that you be disarmed from now on . . . As for your weapon, we're giving it to the New People's Resistance for use in their investigation of the attempted murder of Christian Riss.

"Be assured that they will use it with discretion, without hate, and exclusively against the enemies of the people."

One of the burning issues in France at the moment is the definite unrest inside police circles, and the increasing signs of political divisions in their ranks—divisions between the outright fascists and the democrats.

The increasing unpopularity as well as long hours and overwork of the police in general—due largely to the extensive use the Minister of the Interior makes of them to quell every sign of protest and dissidence—has caused many of them to object and demand better treatment.

In a letter to *Le Monde* October 5, Christian Riss pointed out that he personally would support even the policeman who had fired on him—assuming, of course, that he would admit his error—if that policeman would demand the disarmament of the police and denounce the trigger-happy right-wingers in uniforms.

"While the people's left is determined to fight fascism in the police, it is equally determined to unite with republican-minded policemen," he concluded.

Meanwhile, several people were arrested on suspicion of participation in the September 29 disarmament action, but all were released after questioning.

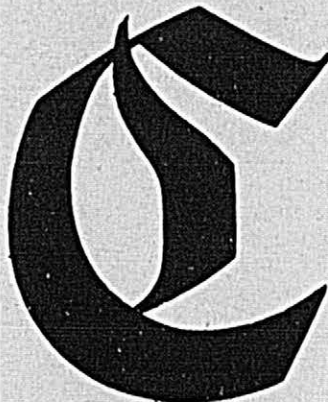
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Rain: Ballroom

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Oct. 14th

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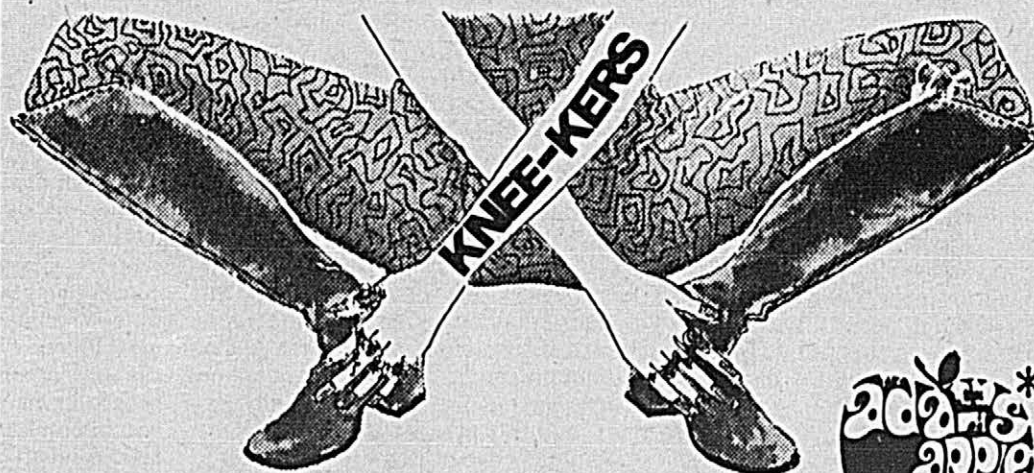
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Department of Athletics
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North Stands: \$2.00 (children \$1.00)
 South Stands: \$1.00 (general admission and students)

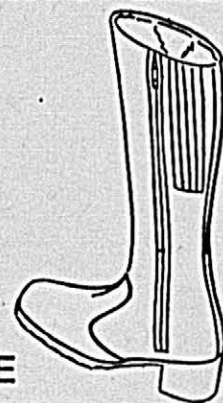
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TODAY

**YELLOW DOOR COFFEE
 HOUSE:** Folksinger from NY,
 Peter Thom. 3625 Aylmer, 8:30
 to 12.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: Inter-
 views and applications today.
 Union 414, 11 to 4.

BLOOD DRIVE: Volunteers in
 clinic—come and sign up for
 your hours. Union 464, 10 to 4.

**MCGILL CHRISTIAN FEL-
 LOWSHIP:** Last in a series of
 three on the Gospel. Rev. Frank
 Patch will be speaking. Union
 458, 7:30.

CAMPUS LEGAL AID: Free
 legal advice and service. Union
 412, 1 to 10.

SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY:
 Lunch for \$1, Smoker for \$8.
 3458 Peel, 1 to 8.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Dr. Sean
 Moore, pathology: a case of
 post-mortem diagnostics.
 Everybody welcome. McIntyre
 Francis Seminar room, enter
 thru medical Library—3rd floor,
 1 pm.

ENGINEERING PHOTO CLUB:
 New members sign up. McCon-
 nell Lobby, 12-2.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STU-
 DENTS CAUCUS:** Discussion
 of courses, student participation
 in the department, or anything
 else. Leacock 14, 3-4.

MARCHING BAND: Music and
 marching practice on the field.
 Currie Gym, 7 pm.

RADIO MCGILL: News and en-
 tertainment. Campus, 9am-
 11pm.

BIOLOGY STUDENTS UNION:
 Important meeting: future ac-
 tivities will be discussed. All
 Biology students welcome.
 Stewart South 1/4, 4 pm.

PHYSICS FILMS: "Laser-Light
 of the future" Free admission.
 FDA Auditorium, 1 pm.

**MCGILL HISTORICAL
 SOCIETY:** Nominations of
 Student representatives to
 departmental committees.
 Leacock Council Room, 8th
 floor, 1 pm.

FREE FILMS: Humour-club
 films: No true humourist would
 miss these goodies. Leacock
 219, 2 pm.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Elec-
 tion of Society's Executive.
 Union 124, 7:30.

**ANTHROPOLOGY STU-
 DENTS ASSOCIATION:** All
 Anthropology students
 welcome; discussion of Anthro
 lounge; what to do with budget.
 It's your money—everybody
 come. Leacock 738, 12:30.

MCGILL SKYDIVING CLUB:
 Second class in beginners
 course. B-47 Union, 7 pm.

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Moving with the Times

This year Canadian Hoechst marks its eighteenth year of growth in Canada by moving into new custom-built Montreal headquarters. The Canadian expansion has been closely linked to the worldwide development of Hoechst, which is now among the world's top five chemical companies, with worldwide sales that last year totalled approximately 3.5 billion dollars.

In Canada, sales have almost doubled in the past three years. The new St. Laurent head office and warehouse buildings will provide space for a 100% increase in the company's head office staff, and have been designed for expansion to accommodate increased Canadian production.

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Today's research creates the products of tomorrow. One-third of Hoechst's current sales come from products which did not exist 10 years ago. And with worldwide sales approximating close to 3.5 billion dollars last year, Hoechst spent close to 100 million in pure research, and on laboratory buildings and equipment. The results of this investment decide Hoechst's position in future markets, including Canada.

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Products and ideas from Hoechst have touched and improved the quality of people's lives in every area around the world, in a hundred countries on six continents. As an affiliate of the worldwide Hoechst organization, Canadian Hoechst has a full century of research and achievement to draw upon. In Canada, Hoechst is an autonomous company employing Canadians to serve Canadian needs.

This new building is just one of the more visible indications of Canadian Hoechst Limited's continuing investment in Canada.

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REG. T.M. HOECHST

HOECHST

Canadian Hoechst Limited
 4045 Côte Vertu
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by warren perley

Howie Mednick: shattered hero

Last Saturday afternoon during the McGill-Loyola game, the Redmen were struck by a blow that will echo in football circles until at least the end of the current season.

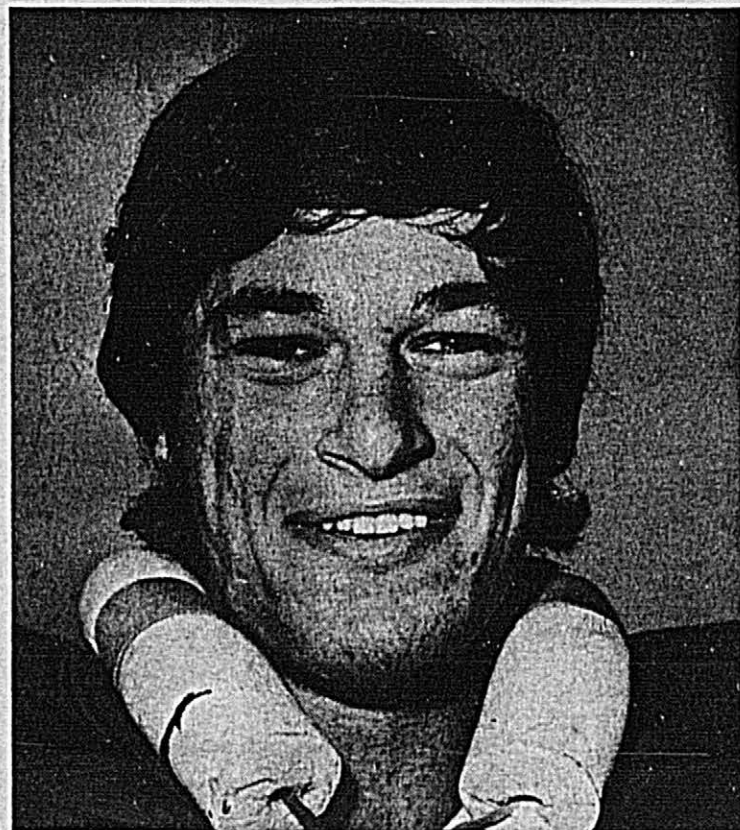
Howie Mednick, late in the first half of the contest, broke his ankle in what he himself termed a "freak accident".

Needless to say, Howie's cleats will be difficult to fill. "Incredible, just great" is the coaching staff's assessment of his feats on the gridiron. He was playing in his fifth year as a Redman before his tough break, while studying for the completion of his M.B.A.

Mednick, a 1969 O.Q.A.A. all-star, was recruited from a Toronto high school to play for the Redmen by former McGill mentor, Tom Mooney. The two men held a mutual respect. Howie stresses the key role Mooney played in his development.

In his first year at McGill Howie played centre until a broken collarbone sidelined him. Until last Saturday that injury was the only major calamity to befall him on the turf. Since his first year he has distinguished himself with his outstanding play at the tackle position. Howie is a student of the game. Although powerfully built at six feet, 205 pounds, he relies as much on finesse as on brute force. When questioned as to whether he tries to intimidate his opponents by verbal threats, he replies, "Nah, they know what I'm going to do to them."

Mednick is a team leader. On the field he is very serious and dedicated. The high esteem in which Howie is held by his teammates is seen in his election to the post of co-captain of the squad. A true indication of his almost legendary stature even among his teammates is the abundance of "Howie Mednick stories" which are passed



HOWIE MEDNICK . . . during happier times

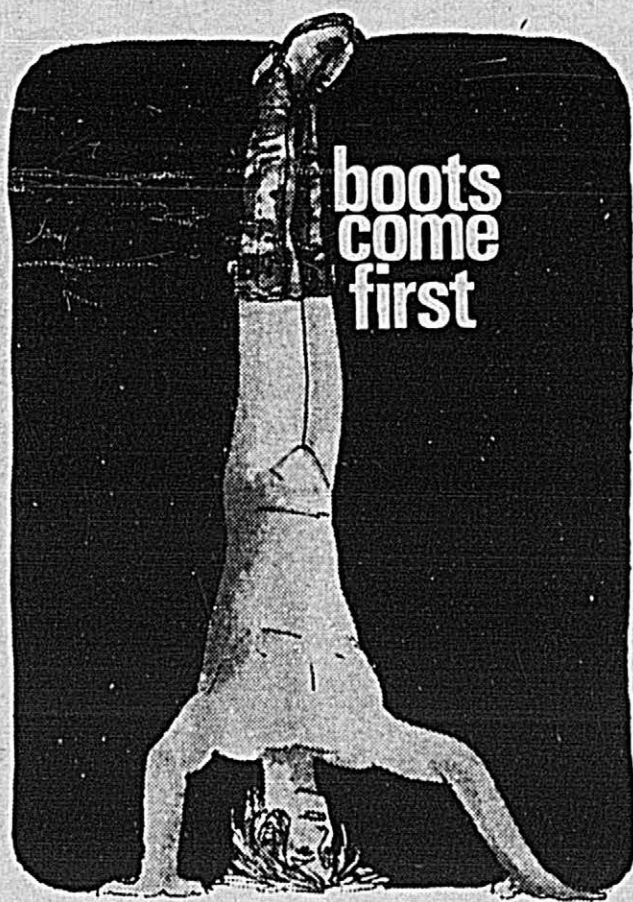
around. Such tales usually relate his strength, stamina and determination on the field. During the early season practices before Mednick had made an appearance at training camp, I recall trying to envision what he must be like—a mixture of Angelo Mosca and Ed Harrington? (Rookies have errant, yet sometimes accurate imaginations.)

Off the field Howard is a pensive soft-spoken individual with a wry sense of humour. He keeps in shape during the off-season by playing basketball and squash. His father is a sports enthusiast who encouraged his participation from childhood. When asked if he has any brothers or sisters, he apologetically acknowledged the existence of two younger sisters, "but they don't play football."

Howie is an inveterate football addict. Of all the benefits gained in its participation, he believes that the greatest is the opportunity to meet the "great guys" who are associated with the team. After his active playing days are over Howard would like to coach youngsters. If pupils learn by example, he'll be a helluva coach!



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